ronmental Protection (DEP) has the power to void any sale and fine establishments not in compliance with the law. Industrial establishments with certain standard industrial code (SIC) categories that are involved in the generation, manufacture, refining, transportation, storage, handling, or disposal of hazardous substances or hazardous waste above or below ground are subject to the statute. The program has been controversial and costly to industry but very effective because industry must take greater responsibility for management of hazardous substances and waste, which has resulted in cleanup of contaminated ground water and prevention of future contamination. In the first 18 months of the program, the DEP processed 1000 applications. Two hundred required cleanup before sale, and 93 cleanups have been completed. Lending institutions and title insurance companies are taking a more active role in seeing that industry is meeting its environmental responsibilities. New Jersey has a much broader definition of hazardous waste than does EPA, regulates small-quantity as well as large-quantity generators, and has an aggressive enforcement program.

The New Jersey Pinelands Commission has strong land use and regulatory authority over most economic activities, including industrial and municipal waste generating and disposal activities, in the New Jersey Pine Barrens, an area that covers 22 percent of the state's land. No storage or disposal of hazardous materials or hazardous waste (other than gasoline or household quantities) by industrial, commercial, or governmental entities is allowed in the Pine Barrens. All land disposal of municipal solid waste is prohibited unless there is no feasible alternative outside the Pine Barrens. All existing landfills must be closed by 1990 unless a waiver is obtained because there is no feasible alternative outside the Pine Barrens.

Arizona

In Arizona, the state legislature finally addressed the problem because the nearest disposal site for the major urban and industrial centers was over 400 miles away in Nevada. A law was enacted establishing a state hazardous waste facility, to be financed, constructed, operated, and maintained by a private contractor.

The choice of the site was actually a political one, with the legislature making the selection. It was not the top candidate from the list of suitable sites presented to the legislature by the Department of Health Services (DHS) but was one of the first two alternates. The one-square-mile site, originally on U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property, was acquired by the state but is still surrounded by BLM land.

Acquisition of the site was a protracted process since it was the first time the federal government had been asked for land for such a purpose. The